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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

This Country To-day.

The voting down of the resolution of sympathy for the Boers in the Senate is something new in American history, and it will shock many whose shoulders have not felt, as the majority of the Senate felt, the weight of responsibility that rests upon all who now deal officially with our international affairs.

The time when the American Congress was free to give expression to every emotion of sympathy for the down-trodden and oppressed is past because the day of our irresponsibility is past. The international isolation that once invested all our declarations of national sentiment for foreign people with a character that was inoffensive because it was purely academic, was lost in the Spanish war.

Words without deeds are as unbecoming to us in our new relation to the world as they would be to other nations; and a declaration by Congress in favor of the Boers, a nation with which a friendly nation, England, is at war, would be either a declaration of a war against England or an empty growl.

These are the facts, grinding as they are.

The Government's Property and Its Dignity.

An iron fence half a mile high, if necessary, should be built around the Government Printing Office to keep out forever all Intriguing speculators who may discern an opportunity for money profit in the exploitation of official literature.

All public documents, published by the Government and paid for out of the Treasury of the United States, should be distributed henceforth to the people through the regular channels in the old way.

No scandal like that into which the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON has managed to drag Congress in the matter of "Messages and Papers of the Presidents" should be possible after this melancholy experience.

We observe that Congressmen begin to appreciate the need of putting up bars against the Richardsons and the Barcuses The House Committee on the Judiciary has just reported a bill providing for a revision and new edition of the Supplements to the Revised Statutes. The bill contains this meritorious clause of safeguard:

"The work and plates and all right and title thereto to be in and fully belong to the Government for its exclusive use and benefit.

The Committee on Printing also can contribute powerfully to the rigid reform which RICHARDSON'S performance has rendered indispensable.

It can report promptly Mr. BABCOCK's resolution directing the Public Printer to criticising the vicious influences that ue 15,000 additional copies of the public document entitled "Messages and Papers of the Presidents." It might very well so amend the same as to increase the num-

ber of copies to 30,000. Senator Gallinger has also introduced in the Senate a concurrent resolution providing for a new Government edition of 30,000 copies of this document, 10,000 copies being for the use of the Senate and 20,000 being for the use of the House, "the 'remainder,' if any, to be held by the Superintendent of Documents, subject to the future action of Congress."

One or the other of these resolutions should become law if the dignity of Congress is to be preserved.

It is probably with regard to these propositions that the Government shall resume control of its own property that RICHARDSON'S partner BARCUS has the impudence to speak of his "right to expect non-interference [by Congress] with our

The New Race Problem at the South.

A "Southern Society for the Promotion of the Study of Race Conditions and Problems in the South" is to hold the first of its annual conferences at Montgomery in Alabama next week, and among those who are to make addresses at it is Dr. PAUL B. BAR-RINGER of the University of Virginia. Dr. BARRINGER holds, as we pointed out on Sunday, that under freedom the tendency of the negro is to revert to savagery, and that consequently unless it is checked by the introduction of a discipline as effectual as that of slavery, either the extermination of the negroes or the emigration from the Southern States of all the better class of the white population will result.

Since emancipation, however, the Southern States have increased rapidly in production and wealth, though meanwhile the greater than it was in 1861. It would appear, RINGER. It has not prevented the prosperous development of the Southern States of recent years, in cotton manufacturing especially.

All this would seem to indicate that the "race problem" simply has not been the disturbing influence it was supposed to be, but that actually those States have rather been fortunate in possessing negro labor.

organized whites. Consequently it has convantage of Southern industries. If, how- and our holiest aspirations." The alluever, the negroes now shall be induced to sion in the last sentence quoted is, of course,

scale, a really grave "race problem," or labor problem, will arise; and the prospect that there will be such a movement is anxiously regarded by Southern men.

We do not observe, however, that this phase of the negro question is to receive discussion at the Montgomery conference next week. The franchise, popular education, lynching, and similar questions are to be handled, but the labor problem purely, and that, after all, is the real negro question for the Southern States, is not put among the themes for consideration. Neither is there any suggestion that the deportation of the negroes is to be advocated, for their labor is now required more than ever before in view of the development of Southern industry and production. If, however, there is a possibility of their organization in labor unions, the Montgomery conference cannot treat any other phase of the "race problem" that is of equal practical importance to Southern industry.

Heretofore that industry, so far as the negroes are concerned, has been unaffected by the organization of labor, which elsewhere has produced so much disturbance but if now the labor union system shall be introduced among the negroes the consequences to the South are likely to be far more serious practically than were those of emancipation itself.

The Strikes.

There is no psychological mystery or novelty in the wide spread of strikes for better wages. The strike spirit is most intense and virulent in Chicago; but it is well-nigh everywhere, and to some extent in every State-in Cleveland, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo and New England more particularly. There's no new idea in it, however, or change of any sort from what we have had in the past.

It comes out of prosperity. Work has been as eager to find men as men have been to find work. The industrial activity of the country is great beyond all precedent. As t has grown during the last two or three years wages have grown with it. During the last year the reports in THE SUN of advances in wages in this and that occupation have been more numerous and have represented a greater sum of increase than could be credited to several ordinary years of progress.

The laboring men have money beyond their wont. Their organizations have become strong in funds, and, with their appetites whetted for more by the rise in wages that has occurred already, and stimulated by the sight of the prosperity of the companies they are connected with, they strike.

To strike is every man's right. Everybody can quit work or name his price to his employer, and it becomes no one who has to pay it to complain. The Carnegie Company complaining at having to give \$10 a day for worker in its steel works would be as childish as a man who growls at the cost of a cigar or of a pair of boots. The strikers' rights, however, go no further, and it is the duty of every officer of the law, and every individual citizen, to resist with uncompromising determination the outrages into which their movements degenerate in every great controversy that strikers undertake. Murder is on their heads in almost every one of the cities named above as a scene of these labor contests. The men killed in Chicago are many, and the wounded are many, many more. It seems that when a man joins a labor union. either through perversion or cowardice

or the cheating of his own conscience, he

becomes incapable of ever questioning or

usually gain control "It is getting so nowadays," said the Chicago Chief of Police, "that a man who does not wish to join some union is compelled to carry a weapon of some sort to defend himself." "It is getting now so that a person cannot go to work to support mission from some person or organization," says Magistrate Pool of New York. Here is the last of the many creditable comments upon strike lawlessness that we have heard recently from the bench, which to its credit is everywhere stalwart in the upholding of equal rights. We quote Judge HALSEY'S language concerning the strikers

at the Forty Fort colliery in Wilkesbarre: "They are free men and have a right to guit the employment of this plaintiff whenever they see fit to do so and no one can prevent them; whether their act is wise or unwise, just or unjust, is nobody's business but their own. And they have a right to use fair persuasion to induce others to join them in their quitting. but when fair persuasion is exhausted they have no right to resort to force or threats of violence.

The law will protect their freedom and their rights. but it will not permit them to destroy the freedom and

A confusing and unfortunate influence is the body common to many States known as the State Board of Arbitration, which as a rule uses its powers not to defend invaded rights on either side, but to bring about a settlement." Mayor HARRISON'S demagogical pretence of bringing about a settlement in Chicago has been, so far, his excuse for abetting the anarchy that has against which public sentiment in Chicago now shows signs of growing strong enough to put it down.

Is Canada Drifting Toward Independence?

It is admitted by the Toronto Globe, a conspicuous representative of the Cananegro population has nearly doubled. The dian Liberals, that the relations of the Docotton crop, for instance, is threefold minion to Great Britain cannot remain through the coming century what they now therefore, that the "race problem" has not are. Either they will be decidedly closer been so serious as it seems to Dr. BAR- or they will be minimized, perhaps to the point of extinction. Already within the Province of Quebec the Opposition to the present Ottawa Government is beginning to point toward complete political independence. This is evident from many recent utterances on the part of French-

Referring to the report that Sir WILFRID LAURIER is to be made a Lord, and to the This advantage has been recognized by intention of the present Ottawa Governthem practically, as has appeared in the ment to give British goods imported into opposition of Southern communities to Canada after July 1 of the present year a organized efforts to induce the negroes to rebate of one-third of the duties levied emigrate. They are unwilling to lose the upon similar commodities coming from negro labor or to have its supply de- other countries, the Triffurien of Three pleted; and, reasonably, for it has been Rivers says: "To become a Peer of the cheap labor of peculiar adaptation to the realm, to sit beside the Barons of historic industrial requirements of the Southern names in that assembly illustrious with so many souvenirs, and to display there the Of late, however, the "race problem," or graces of his eloquence, it is for this in other words, the labor problem, has be- that the former demagogue [Sir WILFRID gun to present indications of taking on a LAUBIER has already sacrificed the sweat new phase which promises to be far more of our workmen, the backbone of our inserious practically than has been the "color dustries and even the blood of our chilline" sentimentally. The negro labor of the dren. For it he is ready to sacrifice still Southern States, even since emancipation, more, to wit: our political existence, the has been outside of labor union organiza- free life of our French-Canadian nationtion and has been excluded from it by the ality, whose interests once before on a memorable occasion he betrayed, tram- the noble self-sacrifice in peace and in war, in pesti tinued to be cheap labor, to the great ad- pling under foot our deepest sentiments

Government with regard to the Manitoba school question.

In La Vérité of Quebec we read: "The project of Parliamentary imperialism, that is to say, of a great Parliament of the whole British Empire sitting at London, offers so many practical difficulties that probably it will never be realized. It is a dream. But what is not a dream, as events have proved, is the participation of Canada in England's wars; the sacrifice of precious lives and the expenditure of considerable sums in conflicts which in no way interest Canada; the absolute identification of our interests with those of the metropolis; and the complicity of our Government with the British Government in a policy of spoliation and unjust conquest." Manifestly, La Vérité takes the same view of the war in South Africa which has been expressed by Mr. JOHN MORLEY Mr. BRYCE and other English Liberals, and has no desire to see the despatch of a Canadian contingent wrought into a precedent which shall commit the Dominion to participation in England's future complications.

We come now to Le Monde Canadien, a newspaper edited by Mr. G. A. NANTEL, who has been a member of three Conservative administrations in the Province of Quebec. Mr. NANTEL strikes what he believes is to be the keynote of the Conservative party in the coming political campaign for the control of the Dominion. After describing the speech delivered by Sir CHARLES TUPPER at Montreal on April 17 as surpassing even the previous utterance at Quebec, Mr. NANTEL declares that it "dissipated the fears long entertained about the imperialist tendencies of our old Conservative chief," and says that it outlined "the programme, which will be that of the whole Conservative party from British Columbia to Prince Edward." Then follows an interpretation of the future Conservative policy, which, it cannot be disputed, is sharply anti-imperialistic: Several addresses have been presented to Sir CHARLES TUPPER, all founded upon a common idea, that, namely, of 'Canada for Canadians. Before all, let us be Canadians!' That is the watchword which ought to reinstate the Conservative policy in honor throughout the country, called upon, as the country will be, to judge between that motto significant of national and patriotic aims, and Sir WILPRID's motto of 'British to the core,' a word of abdication and surrender, if one ever fell

from the mouth of a Canadian." It requires no prophet to predict the result of a general election in the Dominion, if it should turn exclusively upon the issue defined by the party cries just named. Neither is it doubtful that a movement launched under the inspiring declaration, "Canada for the Canadians," could logically stop nowhere short of political independence.

Strange Rumors From Indiana.

For no evident reason Indianapolis seems to be the centre and capital of the Gold Democrats, and Indiana is their unhappy home. They may not be numerous but they give themselves an air of frequency by the many meetings which they hold and the many resolutions which they pass. According to Indianapolis despatches they are now in a condition of much mental ferment and upheaval. They cannot stomach Col. BRYAN and they abhor Mr. McKinley as a protectionist and a "despot. What to do? How to save the country? Who is the man worthy of their support?

It is said that they are thinking of Admiral Dewey and that they hope to find in that ingenuous candidate the man with whom both the remaining simon-pure Gold Democrats and the few but rabid Republican anti-imperialists who hate McKINLEY and don't love BRYAN will be satisfied.

We don't know how many dozen of this class of Republican anti-imperialists there himself or his family without getting per- are, or if there is a dozen of them. The noisiest of them seem ready to vote for BRYAN, an unreasoning savage hatred of Mr. Mckinley being their most salient quality. But they are the sort of people who would be flattered by a party dedicated to their special cause. We dare say that they would vote for DEWEY, the founder of "imperialism," the man who said of the American flag in the Philip-

pines, "I hope it will float there forever." As to Dewey's financial opinions there may be some doubt. Probably he is for the "money of the Constitution" or will be when his private secretary comes to that point. There can be no doubt, however, as to the geniality of nominating an expansionist on an anti-expansion ticket. If the Hoosier Gold Democrats have the humor for that, they must be in better spirits than their habitual resolutions indicate.

The Woman's Pantheon.

Mr. Foster, a Chicago Congressman, has introduced by request a bill in which feminine imagination and enthusiasm and feminine indignation and sense of injustice have combined to produce one of the most exreigned there through many weeks and traordinary preambles of this session. Let us take it up by whereases.

establish a pantheon for illustrious women at Washington, District of Columbia, and

to appoint Commissioners therefor.' The title needs amendment. The establishment, if authorized by Congress, should be styled properly Pangunaikon. However and the moonlight, she is no more goddess than man is god in the cold legislative

"Whereas, Every man worthy of the name loves and

This will pass unanimously. Not a voice will be raised in Congress against that proposition. Not a vote will be recorded against it, Republican, Democrat, Populist, or even Prohibitionist. Whereas, LINCOLN, the incomparable, echoed the

thought of millions of his sex when he said, 'All I am or can be I owe to my angel mother' [Copyright. 1897, by JAMES D. RICHARDSON", and yet he and his prototype. WASHINGTON, left to others the whose memory he so fundly cherished." A fling at two of the greatest and best of

American men, and unworthy of the woman who drafted the Foster bill. Cut out the entire paragraph. Whereas. Woman's sphere of usefulness is now no enlarged to leave her good deeds unacknowledged, except in response to toasts to 'the ladles,' at annua banquets, where honeyed phrases without number are

with the sound of the speaker's voice." Unjust to the after-dinner speakers, upon whose sincerity not the shadow of suspicion can rest while man remains man and woman

avished upon th m, but which fade from the memory

at the hands of the men of our day some fitting and angible evidence of the wisdom and worth, as well as lence and in battle, of the women of America, whose generosity and noble devotion to the catise of freedom in all our wars, as well as whose liberality in founding philanthropic and educational institutions organize as labor unions on an extensive to the position taken by the present Ottawa | have made the names of PACKER. DREXEL and

CALDWELL as familiar as those of FRANCES E. WILLARD, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE and JULIA

WARD HOWE. They have it already, God bless 'em! in literature, in art, and in the hearts of their

fellow countrymen. " Whereas, One of America's great women. HELEN GOULD, has generously founded a Temple of Fame for Men, it becomes the duty of the representatives of the people of the United States in Congress assembled to rise to the dignity of the subject and prove themselves equal to the occasion by passing the following

The proposed Act which follows this preamble authorizes the President to appoint five directors to be known as Woman's Pantheon Directors, at least three of whom shall be women; and it appropriates \$100,000 from the Treasury to be expended by the Directors in the purchase of land at Washington and the erection thereon of a suitable edifice to contain "marble or bronze statues of illustrious American women." But why all by themselves, apart from the

illustrious of the complementary sex?

Tommy, or Billy?

We present here the timely ideas of a man of unquestionable genius:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of to-day the question of a good nickname for the 'auto' is discussed, something as easy as 'bike,' for example. I have thought about the need of such a coinage, and after analysis suggest two real Amer can names, viz., 'Tommy,'and Billy.' Either is easy and equally in line with our national taste. You pays your money and you takes your choice. One of these is, I believe the destined word. METROPOLITAN CLUB, WASHINGTON, D. C. A pril 30.

Tommy? Billy? To think that names familiar in the days of the family coach horse and farmer's friend should turn up through any tolerable system of etymological slang as fitting titles of the self-moving carriage! Yet the germs of Tommy and Billy both are evident in the word automobile, and perhaps their discoverer is a true prophet in thinking that eventually they will be accepted in general by the new machines'

Some time ago there appeared in our news columns an article on pneumatic tube legislation at Washington which contained statements reflecting upon Mr. JOHN E MILHOLLAND and other gentlemen associated with him then in the Tubular Dispatch Company. Subsequent inquiry has developed that these allegations were unwarranted and due to misinformation and a misunderstanding of the situation. While THE SUN has frequently criticised Mr. MILHOLLAND'S political conduct and activities, except in this instance mentioned it has never called in question his honor or integrity, and THE SUN regrets that such an exception should have oc-

A tremendous amusement palace, for shows of all kinds, is to be erected in Boston on the land that was once the Back Bay. If the Madison Square Garden in New York should be permitted to slip away New York would realize very keenly how indispensable such a building is in the life of a live city.

Mr. Moses Gottlies of Market street, in this city, who is not a member of the National Guard, has put forward a scheme to raise a State regiment of Hebrews. Col. DUFFY of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has recommended Mr. GOTTLIEB and his plan to the consideration of the Adjutant-General of the State; and Mr. COTTLIEB is hopeful of success.

Hebrews have always taken a larger part in our wars than their numerical strength would call for; and some distinguished officers of the Army and the Navy have been Hebrews, but we doubt the advisability of raising a regiment of Hebrews for the National Guard. Such an organization would be a race regiment, and race regiments as a rule have been tried and found wanting.

The Hon. JAMES K. McGuire, Mayor of are practically a unit in their demand for the renomination of Col. BEYAN." Mr. McGUIRE is not so accurate as he is happy. Part of the New York Democrats "demand" the renomination of Col. BRYAN and the rest await it without hope.

FRANCIS GILBERT ATTWOOD, who died at Jamaica Plain, Mass, Monday, was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1878, and was one of the cleverest artists of the early and most brilliant days of the Harvard Lampoon. His sketches in black and white in Life are recalled with interest by many of its readers. He had an exuberant humorous fancy and excelled especially in the drawing of multitudinous little figures. His portraval of our wise and pious ancestors in beginning New England was particularly fortunate

Prof. Wilson of West Virginia, whose name is not unknown to students of prebryanite politics, has come out of his cave long enough to predict that "the Democrats will win." It will be remembered that Prof. Wilson's bill helped pave the way for the glorious Democratic victory in November, 1896.

The old college bell in Harvard Hall, disturber of the morning slumbers of many a generation of undergraduates, has been condemned by the President and Fellows of Harvard College. For more than thirty years has the now venerable JONES, more punctual than the sun, tolled that bell for prayers and for recitations, and graduates now portly recall with pride the sprints, while it is a mark of higher civilization, adds to the they took across the yard to chapel, clad in ulsters and high boots, spurred on by its fatal last twelve strokes. There are those, too, who have memories of daring attempts to steal old bell or to remove the clapper. The title of the measure is "A Bill to | The Harvard Corporation, however, does not believe in sentiment and, instead of making the bell emeritus and giving it a place of honor in the college library with the Louisburg cross and the Fresident's armchair, proposes to sell it for old junk. This has aroused protest on many sides. Mr. Jones has offered to buy the bell himself, while the students have raised \$94.85 by 10woman may be deified in sentiment, poesy cent and 25-cent contributions to save it, a sum which the Cambridge Tribune thinks " is probably enough to satisfy the Corporation ' The Corporation should give the bell to Jones

for life, with reversion to itself. Selling it is picayune business anyway.

The Democratic convention of White county, Tenn, passed resolutions in favor of the re tention of the Philippines. Another hint to Col. BRYAN of the solidity of the South against imperialism.

Cape Nome Beach Claims. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Certain

parties are working New York city and other

people in the interest of a Cape Nome gold mining company, representing that they own leach claims under a recent ruling of the Land office and offering stock for sale with that guarantee. I have been to the trouble of makng inquiries of the Land Office at Washington on this point, and am in receipt of the following from the Hon, Ringer Herman, Commissioner of the Land Office, under date of April 16.

"Silk: I am in receipt of your letter of April 5, addressed to the Honorable Secretary of the interior and referred to this office. Jan. 3, 10.0, the k-onorable Secretary announced an opinion (29 L. D. 295), the syllabus of which is as follows. The tide lands of Alaska are not public lands belonging to the United States within the meaning of the mining laws, and no rights whatever, with respect to such lands, can be acquired by exploration, occupation, location was made subsequently having reference solely to the effect of the provision in the act of May 14, 1898, for a sixty-foot roadway, and in the subsequent opinion it was stated, in effect, that the legislation relative to the said roadway had not been sufficiently considered in connection with mining clause as to warrant the promulgation of a definite ruling thereon."

With this sort of official ruling isn't the act of a commany selling stock to innocent persons on the strength of owning beach claims very nearly obtaining money under false pretenees?

PRO BONO PUBLICO. on this point, and am in receipt of the following

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

None of the despatches, official or otherwise, throws any light on the prospect of the general advance to Pretoria, about which London appears to be becoming impatient. The Boers are reported as displaying great activity and boldless, moving their convoys with impunity, while the British, unable to keep up their mounted troops to their full strength, owing to the loss of horses, have great difficulty in keeping their own communications open. The British public is at last realizing some of the difficulties of the situation; and seems to be less disposed to blame individual Generals, not because they may not be blameable, but because there are hardly any left to censure, unless the two responsible heads from whom so much was expected, are taken to task. What the troubles of the British army of invasion of the two republics will be later on may be estimated by those which they are having in the limited and more open area of country in which they are now. The elaborate plans for the advance have been completely upset and the Boers continue to retain the initiative which they so vigorously seized. The outbreak of horse sickness in the army in Natal and the aggressive movements reported from the direction of Warrenton against Lord Roberts's extreme left add to the general embarrassment of the situation, while the effective strength of the regiments composing the army has been seriously reduced. The political news of most importance from Cape Colony is the calling together of the Cape Parliament for the latter part of June.

TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM CUBA. Unless Trouble Occurs at the Elections the

Withdrawal Will Begin in June. WASHINGTON, May 1 -Secretary Root has decided that the reduction of the military force in Cuba shall begin before the end of July, uness trouble should occur at the municipal elections which would make it advisable to continue the present force. There are between eight and nine thousand soldiers in the island now, and recently the Secretary directed that 400 more be sent there before the middle of June This means the increase of Gen. Wood's force in case of trouble at the coming municipal elections, and should the situation grow serious in consequence, more troops will be sent from garrisons in this country and the withdrawal will be delayed several months.

The opinion of Secretary Root and other War Department officials is that a peaceful condition will follow the municipal elections. This copinion is based upon reports received from tion will follow the nunicipal elections. This opinion is based upon reports received from Gen. Wood and other army officers in the Island, although reports from Santiago indicate that some slight trouble may be expected there. The plans made for the return of the troops provide for their transportation on Regular army transports to Southern ports, and a camp will be opened in the South, where they will be kept for several weeks before they are distributed to the Regular army posts.

Comanche, the Last Horse of the Custer Massacre

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the issue of THE SUN of Sunday, April 8, at page 7, there appeared an account of the death of a cavalry horse, the ast survivor of the Custer massacre, taken from the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Subsequently your cor-respondent "E. A. C.," whose letter appeared in The Sun of April 10, at page 6, had something to say in way of correction. To substantiate practically all that "E. A. C." had to say I will, following this, outof from a pamenhet entitled "Kanasa at the World's Fair," the official report of the Kanasa Board of World's Fair Managers.

BRIDPORT, VL. April 23.

"The old war horse Comanche was a part of the University exhibit. Comanche was the only surviving horse of the Custer massacre. He was ridden by Col Keogh on that fated day Comanche was wounded seven times, three severe and four flesh wounds. The severe wounds were: One through the neck, one just behind the front shoulder, passing clear through, and one in the hindquarters, passing out between the hind legs. Comanche died at Fort Riley, in Kansas, Nov. 7, 1891, at the ripe old age of 31 years. In answer to a telegram Prof. Dyche reached the fort a little after midnight Sunday morning. It took the rest of the night and most of the day to measure properly the animal and care for his skin. He was mounted in the taxidermic laboratory at the mounted in the laxiderine aboratory at the university, with the understanding that he might be shown with the exhibit at the World's Fair. Thousands of people came to the Kansas Building for the special purpose of seeing what is still in existence of this memorable and historic horse. Adjutant J. T. Bell of the Seventh Cavairy, at Fort Riley, kindly sent a saddle, bridle and complete outfit for use on the horse at the Fair.

bridle and complete outfit for use on the horse at the Fair

"The following is published as a matter of interest in connection with the exhibit:

"General, Orders No. 7—First. The horse known as Comanche, being the only living representative of the bloody tragedy of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876, his kind treatment and comfort should be a matter of special bride and solicitude on the part of every member of the Seventh Cavairy, to the end that his life be prolonged to the utmost limit. Wounded and scarred as he is, his very existence speaks in terms more eloquent than words of the despectate struggle against overwhelming odds; of the hopeless conflict, and of the heroic manner in which all went down on that fatal day.

"Second. The commanding officers of Company I will see that a special and comfortable stall is fitted up for him, and he will not be ridden by any person whatever, under any circumstall is fitted up for him, and he will not be ridden by any person whatever, under any circumstances, nor will he be put to any kind of work. "Third. Hereafter, unon all occasions of ceremody to for mounted regimental formation, Comanche, saddled, bridled, draped in mourning, and led by a mounted trooper of Company I, will be paraded with the regiment.

"By command of Col. Sturgis." "E. A. Garlington, "First Lieutenant and Adjutant." "Seventh Cavalry."

Tuxedo Coat's Train of Troubles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You will probably condemn most of the combinations (long coats and black ties, white waistcoats and black ties, &c.) mentioned by "Ignoramus" in his letter to-day. The Tuxedo coat-a species of "half full dress"-is in large measure responsible for this confusion. Every new balftone that is "invented. complexity of life. Let men take warning for the future from this same Tuxedo coat.

Before its invention if a man was asked out of town over Sunday he knew if he packed his evening dress clothes that he was safe whatever might occur; but now if the occasion is thoroughly informal he is liable to find himself the only man in long coat, white waistcoat and white tie, among a lot of men in short coats, black waistcoats and black ties! Let him dare pack only the short coat, and though he did this by advice of his host, a neighboring hostess will sud denly give a magnificent dinner or suddenly include a group of short coats that she didn't know "could be the confusion of dress that "Ignoramus" witnessed at his concert will be repeated, only with much better excuse for the misunderstanding. Alas! that "short coat and all black" on these ocea

sions should attempt to show his contrition by bor-

How to Send Books to the Manila Library.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir In THE SUN I saw an account of an effort which is to be made to establish a library primarily f rour soldier bey at Manila and requesting subscriptions, togeth r w th contributions of books. If there will prove a cortable I should be more than pleased to contribute them, for "silver and gold have I none." If are delye me. NEWTON E. HEATH. LEE. Berkehire Co., Mass.

Address your books or pamphlets or anything lit erary to the "American Library at Manila" and then send them to Lieut. Col J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon-General, Washington street, New York, who will receive them to be transported to the Philippines

THE KENTUCKY CASE IN COURT. Ex-Gov. Bradley Concludes His Argument in

Behalf of Gov. Taylor. WASHINGTON, May 1. Former Gov. W. S. Bradley resumed and concluded the argument on the Kentucky Governorship case in the Supreme Court to-day. Referring to the claim of opposing counsel that Taylor never possessed the office of Governor of Kentucky according o the decision of the Court of Appeals, he said that Taylor had exactly the same title as that by which every Governor for 100 years had held the office. For there had never before been a contest over the office, and there doubtless would have been none at this time had it not been for the iniquitous election law now prevailing in Kentucky. It might as well be said that a man holding land by a title of record, whose title was attacked by another claiming a superior title, never had possession of the land. Taylor was Governor de facto and de jure; his title was good as to third parties, and it was good as to himself.

Reviewing the decisions relating to the question Gov. Brad'ey said that the case of Gov. Boyd of Nebraska, determined by the Supreme court, was exactly like the case at bar, save that he claimed that he was being deprived of a privilege under one section of the Constitution, and Taylor claimed under another. In this case, he said, the Court had jurisdiction It had been said, he continued, that office

was not property, and that the Court of Ap-

not property. But that was a question to be

reviewed by the Supreme Court. "And I say

to your honors that in two cases decided pre-

peals in this case has decided that office was

viously to the present one, which were not overruled by the latest decision, the Court of Aprilled by the latest decision, the Court of Appeals held that office was a species of property." In that decision the Court of Appeals recited the language of the Supreme Court. The office of Governor, he said, was a valuable privilege and right, which, according to the Fourteenth amendment, could not be taken form the citizen without due process of law.

The Legislature, he said, was under the Constitution as much as any other part of the Government, and it cannot deprive a citizen of his liberties or privileges by its arbitrary act. The iberties or privileges by its arbitrary act. The supreme Court has passed upon that question and he quoted the decision in the case of vs. the Chicago, Burling which said that the State, by symmetry, which said that the State, by none of its agencies, must neglect nor evade the Four-teenth amendment. The Legislature, there-fore, is bound to act under the Fourteenth amendment, and in deciding cases is bound to administer due process of law as defined by the Supreme Court.

It had been said all through the argument opposing counsel that the Legislature was the final and ultimate authority for determining the contest. "I dengit," said Bradley. "The ace tion of the Legislature, to be binding, must be tion of the Legislature, to be binding, must be in accordance with the laws. And if it did not so act, their decision must be reviewed by the judiciary. The board to determine the contest must be fairly drawn. Two of the members of the board had contests similar to the one they were called on to decide, and one of them had a bet on the result suspended until the decision of the board was reached. Another member was resting under an indictment for felony. A decision by such a body has been declared in America and England to be void.

"The case turned at last," said Gov. Bradley."

America and England to be void

"The case turned at last," said Gov. Bradley,
"upon the notice of contest in the case. By the
law of the State the notice must state the
grounds of contest upon which the contestant
relies, and no other grounds will thereafter be heard from him. The only ground
upon which the Legislature could act would be
the claim that Goebel had received the greatest
number of legal votes cast. But the notice now
here made that statement, but it asserted that
the election was void. It was somewhere
claimed in the notice that Goebel was elected,
but that was a conclusion of law and not a statement as required by law.

ment as required by law.

"This was the first case below the Ohio River which had been fought insistently under the forms of law," said Gov. Bradley in conclusion, and if they failed here he feared it would be the last. The State submitted her case to the Court. where the eternal principles of justice should At the conclusion of the argument the Court adjourned until May 14.

WONT BE TRIED AT FRANKFORT.

A Change of Venue Granted to the Men Accused of Goebel's Murder.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 1.-Judge Cantrill this afternoon granted a change of venue from Franklin county in the cases of Harlan Whittaker, John Davis, Caleb Powers, W. H. Culton and "Tallow Dick" Combs who are charged with conspiracy to murder William Goebel. The change was granted after hearing evidence concerning the popular sentiment against the accused. In replying to a question while announcing his decision Judge Cantrill said from

"I would not try a sheep-killing dog in a county menaced with soldiers as long as the sheep-killing dog objected to being tried in such county."

county."
The place of trial has not yet been settled. The indictment against Gov. Taylor has not yet been returned and Gov. Taylor's friends have been unable to obtain information about it. The situation has borne heavily upon Gov. Taylor's this and looks haggard He has grown thin and looks haggard and worn.

THE TREASURY SURPLUS. For April It Was \$4.135.409 and for Ten

Months \$58,520,089. WASHINGTON, May 1 .- The receipts of the Government for the month of April were \$45,-

039,326, an increase of \$3,427,739 over the same month last year, customs showing an increase of \$1,119,793 and internal revenue \$1,393,192. For the ten months ended April 30 the receipts increased \$48,331,048 over those for the same period of the previous fiscal year, customs fur-

period of the previous fiscal year, customs furnishing \$28,636,191 of the increase and internal revenue \$20,189,663.

The expenditures for April aggregated \$40,903,927, a decrease of \$25,045,173 compared with the same month last year, which, however, included the \$20,000,000 paid to Snain for the Philippinos. On the other hand the disbursements for the past month included \$500,000 in coin, which was sent to l'orto Rico to replace the insular currency, and the laster will be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts when the exchange is completed.

The surplus of receipts over disbursements for the month amounted to \$4,135,409, and for the ten months of the fiscal year to \$58,520,880. the ten months of the fiscal year to \$58,520,089

ONE REASON FOR GROWING A BEARD If It Doesn't Come Out Red It Will Clear Him of the Charge of Horse Stealing. From the St. Louis Republic

August Bruno Thunig, who is under arrest in Belleville with an indictment of the Grand Jury of Jasper county hanging over him, hopes to clear himself of the charge of horse stealing by growing a beard. He is in jail at Belleville at present, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, and he hopes to rid himself of the horse-stealing indictment and to leave had" in her already planned magnificent dinner, and himself prepared to devote all his attention to the other charge by growing a beard which will be agreeable to him provided it be any other color than red.

Thunig was indicted upon suspicion of be-Thuning was indicted upon suspicion of perowing a white waisteoat!

Experience has taught me to buy a bigger bag and pack everything.

As to concerts, theatres, &c., please enlighten us.

NEW YORK, April 30.

IGNORO.

Favoring More Missions to the Jews.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Allow me to explain my recent letter to The Sun—Sir: Allow me to explain my recent letter to The Sun—Sir: Allow me to explain my recent letter to The Sun, to which you gave the title. "What Is This Ecumenical Delegate Driving At?"

In the general session of the Conference no place has been given for a consideration of the claims of the Hebrews on the symbathy of the Church. During my seven visits to the United States I have not met one American born Christian who has prepared himself to go as a missionary to the Jews.

Last year I attended Northfield and another Conference, but no thought was given at either gathering to the exangelization of the race through whom all the blessings of the Church have come.

Thuning was indicted upon suspicion of horses and a busgry, because he answered in many ways the description of the person last seen with the team. Some time ago a man visate a luvery stable in Jasper county and hired at team for the day saying that he wished to visit in the neighborhood. He presumably forgot that the livery man wanted his team back for the blace where he hired the horses has seen neither the animals, the buggy to which they were hitched, nor the man who hired them since that cay. The description of the winted a livery stable in Jasper county and hired a team for the day saying that he wished to visit in the neighborhood. He presumably forgot that the livery man wanted his team book for the blace where he hired the horses has seen neither the animals, the bugger to the supply of the blace where he hired the horses has seen the hired the horses that he bugger the supply of the blace where he hired the horses that he wished the secription of the secription of the sate of the blace where he hired the here of the hi ing the man who had stolen a pair of horses

orse stenling by the affidavits of fifty-two A '40er to James R. Keene He's gone to Europe for his health. Which he isn't to Wall Street for:

He's goirg told tibe chase for wealth. Have peace instead of war: "Good by. J m Tak - keer of yerself."

He'll be on the warpath again, With a lot of articles mostly to sell-And a lot of people are waiting till then "Good-by, Jim. Take keer of yerself."

NO CHARTER REVISION CHAIRMAN

One May Be Elected Next Tuesday If Commissioners Can Agree.

The Charter Revision Commis fifteen-minute executive meeting ber of Commerce vesterday after not effect a permanent organization George L. Rives was selected teny man and George W. Davison of Queens tem porary secretary. All that the c would say about the meeting we adjourned until next Tuesday, wh pect to elect a chairman and cebusiness. In the meantime they will visit to Roosevelt in a body in Albany on Friday, and have luncheon with him. In doing this are following the precedent established by tray Morton, who had the members of the commission which drew the charter as his guests at Ellerslie immediately after their appoints

The Republican members of the comare not entirely satisfied with the proposition that Mr Rives shall be the permaman of the body. Mr. Rives is understood to be Gov. Roosevelt's choice for chair; a Democrat with strong mugwump and Gov. Roosevelt is said to belie him at the head of the commission non-partisan character of guaranteed. Gov. Roosevelt the revision of the charter th the revision of the charter there though of party, and for this rea-fact that he holds Mr. Riv-personal esteem he is anxious the should have the office. Mr is memoer of the committee of the tion which made a report upon when it was completed by the Charwhen it was completed by the Chart when it was completed by the Chart sion. In this report the charter we severely because it seemed to the that it had been put together ca-without much regard for the effect without much regard for the effect advocate of centralized respon-

power and is also opposed to the in Police Board system.

The Republican members of the coadmire Mr. Rives, but they do not a he is in any way the superior of Henry The Republicans want Mr. Taft to be man of the commission. Mr. Taft has he had not given the matter any thou that he had understood all along that was to have the office. Isaac M. is Brooklyn believes that William C. De only member of the original Charter only member of the original Charter sion appointed to the Revision Com should be elected chairman. Mr. DeWitt drew the rough draft of the present charter entirely, and is perfectly familiar with all of its provis-ions. Mr. DeWitt has declared that he is not a candidate

MAYOR HOOS'S CRANK VISITOR.

Going to Reform the Town, and Would the Mayor Step Down and Out? John Cannon, a fine looking, well-dressed

mulatto, who called on Mayor Hoos of Jersey City at the City Hall last New Year's Day and insisted that he had been delegated by God to be Mayor of the city, made another call on the Mayor yesterday morning. Cannon had spent the interim in the insane asylum at Morris Plains and was discharged from that institution a day or two ago. He was accompanied by his brother yesterday and made his way into Mayor Hoos's private office without being recognized by the clerks in the outer office.

"Good morning, Mr. Hoos," Cannon remarked pleasantly as the Mayor swung around in his revolving chair to see who his visitor was "Good morning," responded the Mayor

what can I do for you?" "I've come to take possession of this office. said Cannon. "You know this is the 1st of May and your term has expired. I'm the Mayor of Jersey City now. I propose to reform this town and will begin by cleaning out your cler-

town and will begin by cleaning out your clerical force. I've appointed my brother here private secretary and if you and your private secretary will kindly vacate at once you will greatly oblige me."

"But my term does not expire until next May, said Mayor Hoos, who had recognized his visitor. "Come around a year from now and you can have the office."

"That don't go, said Cannon. "I'm here to stay this time. The last time I called I was joilied out of the office. Now I mean business. I'd like to sit at that desk where you are and begin work by weeding out the old officials. I've got to give Jersey City a thorough cleaning. We want new men and new ideas."

While this colloquy was going on Private Secretary Collins had summoned Policeman Ross, who is on duty in the City Hall. He first tried to coax Cannon out, but the latter insisted on staying. The policeman then used force and Cannon's brother tried to persuade him to leave, but he refused and assistance was summoned. Cannon, who is a big and powerful man became violent.

moned. Cannon, who is a big and powerful man, became violent. Police Captains Farrier and Nugent, who happened to be in the building, went to Ross's assistance and Cannon waidragged out. He was arraigned before Police Justice Hoos in the First Criminal Court of a charge of being a disorderly person. Justice Hoos remanded him for examination Cannon's relatives will probably send him back to the insane asylum. moned. Cannon, who is a big and back to the insane asylum.

MAYOR FOR BROOKLYN TUNNEL. Holahan Reports That Manhattan's Water

Supply Is Adequate at Present. At the meeting of the Board of Apporti ment yesterday the Mayor announced that he was heartily in favor of Comptroller Coler's plan for the extension of the Rapid Transit tunnel to South Brooklyn. Park Commissione Brower of Brooklyn asked for \$250,000 for the care of small parks, and the Mayor said that the tunnel was of much greater importance. The board authorized bond issues as follows: \$1,600,000 for water main extensions in Brooklyn, including a 48-inch main from the Milburn pumping station to Spring Creek: \$500,000 for a storage reservoir at Milburn pumping station, and \$267,000 for a 48-inch main in the borough of The Bronx.

President Holaham of the Board of Public improvements made his report for 1809 vesterday.

provements made his report for 1899 yesterday. In it he said that the water supply for Manhattan was adequate for the present, although The Bronx is not all well supplied. The board's expenses last year were \$220,201, of which \$40,000 vas for the maintenance of the President

CITY MONEY SHUT OFF. Investigation of the German Odd Fellows Orphan Asylum.

The German Odd Fellows' Orphan Asylum at Unionport, which began to receive financial ald from the city the first of the year, has been eat off the list of beneficiary organizations temporarily, pending an investigation of its accounts by Inspector Lechtrecker of the State Board of Charities - Mr. William R. Stewart of the State Board said yesterday that the pre-liminary report on the matter already received indicated that there had been blundering in the management of the financial affairs of the asylum, and that there had been no charges of

asylum, and that there had been no charges of dishonesty.

"The members of the organization," added Mr. Stewart, "are apparently trying to straighten out the muddle themselves by a change of others, and if they succeed the State Board, no doubt, will again allow them to receive their share of the public money.

Jacob Balz, who was Treasurer of the institution thirteen years, has resigned. Constanta Ludwig, the sup-rintendent, will get through on May 10.

CRUEL CORPORATION COUNSEL. Wont Give the Aldermen the Kind of Opinions They Want.

Mayor Van Wyck sent a message to the Municipal Assembly yesterday vetoing a resolution granting permission to certain organizations to parade through the streets. He gave as his reason the opinion rendered by Corporation Counsel Whalen that the Municipal Assembly has no power to grant such permits. Alderman Bridges (Dem., Brooklyn) became much ex-

"He never gives us the kind of opinion that want," he said "We wont get the right we want," he said "We wont get the right kind of an epinton till we have a lawyer of our Then the Aldermen instructed the committee

on Police Department to ask that Devery if he would permit parades not authorized by the Municipal Assembly. INDIANS ARE BUNGRY

Suffering on the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Reservations.

PERRY, Oklahoma Ter., May 1 Owing to the fact that the last Government payment was cut down and that their weekly rations of provisions and meat were cut off some time ago the Indians on the Klowa, Comanche and Apache reservations are greatly impoverished and hundreds of them are now suffering from lack

of food.

The Indian relief movement was inaugurated in Oklahoma on Sunday by a grand mass meeting of citizens, at which Gov. Barnes presided. Addresses were made by the Governor, Chief Justice Burford and Indian missionaries and ministers, and a large sum contributed to the sufferers.